

EXPOSED IRON WILL CORRODE SALTY AIR OXYGEN (O2) MOISTURE IN AS LITTLE AS SIX MONTHS. PAINT SHIELDS METAL FROM SALTY AIR, OXYGEN, AND MOISTURE-THE MAIN ENEMIES OF METAL OBJECTS. PAINT BUT OVER TIME, ALL PAINT CRACKS. THE INEVITABLE END IT'S IN THESE LITTLE CREVICES RESULT IS RUST. THAT WATER CREEPS IN. THOUGH IT CAN'T BE PREVENTED, RUST WHEN IRON (FE) IS MADE, IRON ORE ITSELF CAN BE TRANSFORMED IN A SANDBLASTING BREAKS AWAY BITS IS HEATED TO TAKE THE OXYGEN OF IRON AND CREATES AN UNEVEN PROCESS CALLED RUST CONVERSION. (O2) OUT AND ADD OTHER ELEMENTS SURFACE WITH EVEN MORE NOOKS LIKE CARBON (C) AND NICKEL IN TO FOR THE OXYGEN TO GRAB IRON. MAKE IT STRONGER. THAT MAKES RUST CONVERTERS, ON THE IRON ALWAYS IN SEARCH OF ITS OTHER HAND, TURN THE RUST LOST OXYGEN. INTO SOMETHING ELSE. TANNIC ACID IRON THEY INTRODUCE TANNIC ACID, WHICH CATALYZES A REACTION DURING THE RUSTING WITH THE IRON OXIDE. PROCESS, THE ELECTRONS IN THE ADDED ELEMENTS GET SOAKED UP BY SEAWATER, RAIN, AND HUMIDITY. THE TANNIC ACID'S HYDROGEN OXYGEN IN AIR DONATES ITS (H) GRABS THE OXYGEN FROM ELECTRONS TO THE IRON. THE RUST, MAKING WATER IRON MOVES OUTWARD AND (H2O), WHICH EVENTUALLY THE OXYGEN MOVES INWARD. EVAPORATES. ALL THAT MOVING AROUND WHEN THE HYDROGEN GOES FORMS PITS AND THE AWAY, IT LEAVES BEHIND SURFACE BECOMES FLAKY VERY LARGE MOLECULES CALLED TANNATES THAT AND LOOSE. WRAP AROUND THE IRON PITS CAN DISINTEGRATE MOLECULES. THIS BOND INTO HOLES THAT CREATE FORMS AN IRON TANNATE. MORE PLACES FOR OXYGEN TO SNEAK IN. 02 THE BONDING IRON AND OXYGEN THE OXYGEN CAN'T GRAB ANY MORE ABSORBS LIGHT ENERGY AND REFLECTS IRON BECAUSE THE TANNATES ARE IT BACK. THIS GIVES THE NEWLY CREATED ALREADY STUCK TO IT, ACTING AS 02 IRON OXIDE (FE2O3), COMMONLY CALLED A SHIELD. RUST, ITS REDDISH COLOR. RUST CONVERSION CREATES A STABLE SURFACE THAT CAN BE PAINTED, SAVING THE IRON FOR ANOTHER DAY. SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY AND TRAINING, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.